ANALYSIS OF THE REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

The reform of the Criminal Procedure Law is a hot topic in the present. Not surprisingly, we are talking about one of the most normative texts important of our Legal System. If there is a basic standard for individual guarantees that our Law declares do not remain in mere rules programmatic, that is the Criminal Procedure Law. If there is a provision essential to guarantee freedom, security and public peace, in short, that is our LECrim; provided to regulate the proceedings that the different agents of the State have to carry out the most serious behaviors that an individual can commit against the legal assets that our system considers most important.

Without prejudice to the various modifications that have been made constantly - we are dealing with a text originating in 1882, no less-no doubt, the Reform operated this year has been significant. It is well known by all the question of replacing the term charged with investigated, or processed by prosecuted, journalistic aspects very hackneyed today. Nevertheless, from del Valle Abogados, we propose to make a legal analysis (without exhaustiveness) of the most outstanding aspects of the so-called reform 2015. In this sense, there are three laws that we must take into account: LO 5/2015, of April 27, transposing Directives 2010/64 / EU, and 2012/13 / EU, of the Parliament European and Council; LO 13/2015, of October 5, which transposes the Directive 2013/48 / EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2013 and, for Last, the most recent Law 41/2015, of October 5. Therefore we have a process of reform structured in three phases:

- First phase: LO 5/2015, of April 27th
- Second phase: LO 13/2015, of October 5th
- Third phase: Law 41/2015, of October 5th